An usements.

THIS EVENING THE BLUCK CLOOK-Great Parisirane

THIS EVENING-TRALIAN OFFICE THE RANGER OF -THIS EVENING WALLACKS THEATER.

Roberton Mr. John Leberto, Mr. Lesber Wallack, Mr. Frader, Roberton Mr. John Leberto, Mr. Charlas Figure, Mass Wallack, Mrs. Vermin.

THIS EVERING PROPLETS LAWYER-INT INDIAN

THIS EVENING DEBORAH Bister.

THIS EVENING CENDRELON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN-51: Clarke

DAY AND EVENING-MAJOR JONESS GIRISTMAS PRES ENG-AWAY WITH MELANGHOLY, Mr. C. W. CHRIS SEA FAR COMPANY, TWO JUNDRED TROUSAND CURINGITES-VAN AMBURGUS COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS
THIS EVENING NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Stickner, Australian Panniv and fills. De Berz, Matines at 7.

THIS APPERNOON AND EVENING SEVEN PIECES BY THE NEW BOWERY COMPANY AND VOLUNTEERS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING UDWORTH'S MINTRE'S -THE MAN IN BLACK-TWO POMPETS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, && THIS EVENING-FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE MAC

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS EVENING GRAND CONCERT FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. FAIRS,
Great Masonic Fair at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand

Enemess Notices.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVER-The GORHAM MANUFACTURE that the they are product fine ELECTRO Providence, Etc., inform the trade that they are product fine ELECTRO PLAYED GOODS comprising full DINKIN and TS SERVICES and TABLE WARM of every description of a very superficiently, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Sitve upon which is a denoted of Proc Silver of such thickness they possess all the covariages of solid silver in utility and for heavily of design and superior finish are undistinguished from it. The Gorbaca Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to high reportation they have established in the production of Society and the second of the sec Bilven Wane in which they have been for many years engaged, as they now assume the public that they will fully assisin that report tion by the production of FLECTRO PLATER WARVE of such qual-and extreme durability as will insure suttre satisfaction to the pu-obaset. All satis, so made by them are stamped time:

1 GURNIAM MORGEO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it nacessary pariignizing to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can cally be pronured from responsible designs throughout the country.

TAN REASONS WHY HOSTETTER'S STORAGE BITTERS SHOULD HAVE A PLACE IN EVERY HOME.

BECAUGE by invigorating the constitution and the frame they deer

Success they care indigention, and impact unwonted vigor to the SECREE they are the best opposizing medicine at present kno

BECASES they are the only preparation upon which persons of a bijous habif can safely rely to keep the lieer in good order. BECAUSE they tene and regulate the bowels and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing under relaxation. BECAUSE they strengthen the nerves, clear the brain, and cheer the

BECAUSE in case of an attack of spasms or billious colle they are the

tents, and with all their potency as a preservative and a remedy, are

THE GREAT SAPE CASE. PRIME COURT JUDGE U. G. BARKARD, DECEMBER 19, 1861.
THE SAFE NOW ON EXAMINION AT NO. 233 BROADWAY.

SAFE EMPIRETALLY INSUED to only and examinating the same and the same and

e-public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Sala was the subject of the late important save-salt, and compare our HANKERS SAPIR, and such as are now sold at the present Mr. New always endeavored to impress the public with the trainm hat while against fire we know that our Sefes have resisted in more han 500 lustances and another best protection knows, useline Sefes alars the protection is finished is precisely such as a customer chooses o pay ior. There is no sate made but that can be unusade, but one an be manufocured as strong that is cannot be operated in a certain

mly by

HERMING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York,
FARREL HERMING & Co., Philhedelphia,
DWELLING HOES SAFES for Silver Plate, Jewelry and Papers,
and Solshed to repose out boulowns pieces of furniture—for the Parlor,
the Dining Room or Chamber.

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Ladies, diseard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's

Manuarial Sairo and Patent Break Herator to develop the form physicoglosily. Depth 80 Cambi et. Soid by druggiets. Seid for circular,

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FOR SALS and To RENT.
V. W. WICKES No. 744 Broadway FIRST PREMIUM ESTEY ORGANS .- None other con tain the new and admirable Vox HUMANA Attachment.

See the advertisements of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS SCROPULA OF EVERY PHASE, Leprosy, Errsipelas, is Rheum, Glanduler Sweitlags, Tumors, P.Jes, Wen Schuler, Rem

T. B. BYNNER, Watches and Jewelry,

Sale Rheom, Glandide Swellings, Tumors, Pdes, Wen. Sciatics, Bons. Rhenmattem, all skin eruptions, Scurvey, Scaldwine and Venomous Ulcors, an ereducated forever and the system purified by NATURE'S Replanatory Circular one stamp. Advice grats. Address W. S. Parison, Station, Venomous Company, Science W. S. Parison, Science, S. Parison, S. Pa

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Reversible Ford Lockstitch
SEWING-MACRINES
Best family machine in the world.
Fromunce S. M. Co..
No. 365 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Brondway, Wedding and Viding Cards, Monograms, French Note Paper, the latest etyles, the new CHRYSTAL VISITING CARD for the Holidays.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT. POLLAR & SON, No. 692
Broadway. New York, near Feorth-st., MERRICARE FIPE MANUPACTURES. Pipes cut to chief, repulsed and mounted.

All the worst forms of Rheumatism are being daily
cared by Mercal wis Gerry Rhoundric Rement. This senderfol
Medicine never fulls and housands who have suffered exerciciting
agony for years are instantly relieved and soon curred by a few dises.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the world;
Harmless Belable, lestantaceous; the only perfect dye—black or
brown. No disappointment, no ridiculous tinis. Genuine signed
WM. A. BATCHELOR. At all Druggists and Perfumers.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPONTERS, &C.—MARSE & Co.'s Radical Curs Trues Office only at No. 2 Vener's. Lady attendant. HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF APPECTION AND CHARITY-

THE HOWN MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINE. ELLIS HOWN, I. (original invenior of the Sewing Machine). President, No. 609 Broadway, N. Y. HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- STERBOSCOPES and VIEWS,

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT. —GROVEE & BAKER'S HIGHEST PRESENTS SEWING MACRISE, No. 425 Broadway.

A SURE PILE CURE. e worst cases of Piles. Sent by mall on

Positively cures the worst cases of files. Sent by mail on re-celpt of \$4. Circulars from. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted every-where. Address J. S. Romanna, Manager, No. 573 Broadway, New

Boors, Shoes and Gaitess at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest, and best assortment of custom made work in the city. Also, mode to order at short notice. French Boors and Garrana of Onn's Paris make. THE MOST FLEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIST.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruff; dressing used. Sold by Ritmanyov, No. 10 Aster House, and

THE ARM AND LING, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.,— he "best" from to sold-re, and low to off-cer, and civiliana. 1,000 lessing al., Phile; Astor-ph., N. 7; 19 Green st., Eoston. Avoid syddiest instancious of his paramete

WILLOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.— Its seam less fishle to rip than the lock-stitch. — I "longer Decision" at the and Trial." I send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway. WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broadway. The principal Family Machina that need a straight needle, and makes the Lock stitch. A valuable and needle Holiday Present. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYR is universally acknowl-

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! UNTIL FURNIARY L. LUCIUS HART & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING SELP, Foot of John of PLATED WARE FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.
HOT AND COLD!
COFFEE GENS AND ICS PITCHERS. For a atylish and elegant Holiday Hat go to Earsk

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after g o'clock they cannot no classified under the r proper heads.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for inaction must be authenticated by the name and oddress of the writer-not necessarity for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

to On our second page to-day will be found a table of the taz paid by brokers, banks, &c., in the Thirty-second Revenue District, reports of the Civil Courts and the Court Calendars, a circular relating to the Paris Exposition, the Money Article, and the Markets. The sixth page contains a number of scientific item.

The Newfoundland wires are still down, and we are without Cable dispatches. The prevailing storm has caused great damage to the telegraph wires North and West also.

tific items.

Victor Hugo has written, like Garibaldi, a letter of sympathy with the cause of the Cretan insurgents. It is eloquent and stirring, as is everything that comes from Hugo's pen. He sees in the future a united Greece with Athens and a united Italy with Rome as capital. The unanimous support which the chief representatives of liberal op.nions all over the world give to the national aspirations of the Greeks in Candia and other Turkish dominions, cannot fail to have an inspiriting influence upon both the insurgents and the sympathizing Greeks, and thus to contribute to their final triumph.

We give in another column the history of our city government fer the year-as usual a record of extreme indifference to the interests of the public, and extreme solicitude for the profits of officials. We find the debt of the City and County of New-York, at the close of 1866, to be \$31,551,089, and a summary of expensive legislation which will increase the tax levy, even above that of 1865, when \$18,203,952 were squeezed out of the pockets of the people. We might care less for this heavy taxation were the proceeds honestly administered, but it is doubly oppressive when we know how many millions are stolen by the Ring.

Councilman Pullman and Alderman Varuum have, on behalf of the city, brought snit in Supreme Court against Charles G. Corlate Street Commissioner. The charges are given in detail in another column. Mr. Corhas escaped the danger of one investigaby suddenly resigning his office. He will not find it so easy to escape judicial process. For the credit of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which, under the civilibest thing that can be administered on the instant.

Because they combine the three properties of a tonic an attention of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which, under the civiliance of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which, under the civiliance of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which, under the civiliance of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which, under the civiliance of the city, we are glad for there is hardly any crime which sends petty criminals every day to action of this land, surpasses that of selling a human city is above to take completely controlled the city.

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> THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT. reports of the Fire Commissioners and the subordinate officers, gives ample proof of the efficiency of the Department, and the superiority of the paid system.
>
> Two years of experiment have settled the question, and even the bitterest enemies of the system would scarcely go back to the days when the extinction and prevention of fires depended solely upon volunteer companies, the services of which could not be commanded, and whose members were only responsible as citizens. That there were many first-class firemen to preserve property. This evil is ended. There is they affirm. no more reason why the city should depend on volunteer firemen than on volunteer policemen, and the Every fireman in the Department, from the Chiefor inefficiency, he can be discharged. It scarcely needs an argument to show the value of this system, though the stupid, senseless opposition it has met is not yet entirely laughed into coutempt.

In this city there were 798 fires during the year, by which 57 buildings were totally destroyed. The Department has 78 telegraphic stations, and 10 bell-towers, from which watch is kept night and day; each of the companies is required to keep a perpetual patrol of three men, and this precaution has resulted in the discovery of 200 fires, which have been promptly extinguished. A standing reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the discovery and conviction of incendiaries. To aid in case of fires among the shipping, a propeller has been used with success. A better system of telegraphic machinery has been proposed, and is partially in use. Experiments have been made in reducing the cost of fuel, and the time of generating steam. These are among the reforms introduced during the year, and show the practical value of the Department, and the progress made in the second year of its existence.

The total force of the New-York Department is 564, exclusive of 99 men above Eighty-fifth-st., each company including 12 men. In the organization it was thought that this number would be sufficient for the city proper, but we believe that the Legislature might wisely increase the force so as to make each company number from 15 to 17 men. As the companies are necessarily organized, there are now a foreman and assistant who direct the movements of the men; an engineer and a stoker, who cannot leave the engine: a driver who is occupied with his borses;

driver of the tender whose business is supply the engine with fuel and the spany with hose; thus leaving but six men to attend to the other work, and this number the regulations, which give each member in rotation a day off duty, reduce to five. It is plain that five men are not enough to enter the burning houses, remove goods, and hold the pipes. The Western District of Brooklyn employs upward of fifteen hundred men, and the Eastern District five hundred.

It was to be expected that the report would show the general good order of the Department, and the fidelity of the men to their duties, for the instances we have published during the year of the punishment or discharge of unfaithful members have indicated a strict discipline. A system of reprimands and fines has, in many cases, made the discharge of good members unnecessary. The expenditures during 1866 were \$935,807, and the estimates for 1867 watch constantly.

We are heartily glad to add that none of the facts of this report show cause for any complaint of is needed in the lower part of the city, it is true; but the Department. Mr. C. C. Pinckney, President of a sale of a portion of the land would still leave the the Board, and the Treasurer, Philip W. Engs, appear | South House for that purpose, and give the Govern-

to have worked in a faithful spirit of economy and enterprise, and the Piro Insurance Companies of the city, in presenting each member of the force with a policy of insurance of \$1,000 against accidents, did no more than these hardworking and not over-paid men have earned. With this exhibition of the condition of the Department the public has reason to be satisfied, and in the coming year experience and additional legislation should make it even more efficient.

REAR GUARDS OF SLAVERY.

Even those who were content with a very easy generalization, as regards any reform of the South, are coming to the opinion that the evils which vex that unhappy section are too specific and deep-rooted to be swept away by anything like partial justice to its oppressed class. All over the South exist the numerous romnants of a terrible system which did as much to corrupt and debauch white morals as to debase black manhood. The new apprenticeship and vagrant laws are nothing but the remains of the Slave Code; and the public whipping-post stands, and every country justice may chain a victim to it.

Does any one suppose that while men and women are publicly flogged, while the whipping-post exists as the unsightly stalk for the common flower and fruit of Southern justice, the freedmen will be treated with tender mercy in all that affects their civil rights, or that the whites will be less privileged than before rob and oppress them? The whipping-post fairly typifies all the prejudice which the South has been able to carry off in its forced retreat from Slavery and maintain in the body of its law. It may be used to punish the white man, but so much more it tends to make the poor white worse than a negro. It will undoubtedly be for the most part an instrument of such precious laws as the Vagrant and Apprenticeship codes; and every negro whom these statutes ordain shall be than a man, will have the pillory in the back-ground to assure him that if he is not content with a fraction of his manhood he can have it all whipped away.

Congress is bound to see that the whipping-post and the judicial slave-sale, now the twin relics of remaining barbarism, shall be abolished. How many negroes are flogged every day in the South we do not know; but we are certain that a State so far north as Maryland sells its slaves by the dozen. There is not only sufficient law extant in the South to make a free man as much a slave as ever were the most degraded rice-hands of Georgia, but there is also law to whip him to any planter's heart's content. Seeing these things, it is a wonder that any considerable sentiment of this country can coolly plead for the rights of oligarchs to sit in Congress while the victims of their blind legislation are represented chiefly by the judge who orders them to be sold into Slavery, and by the public whipper who lashes them for petty larceny.

At recent slave sales in Maryland, half a dozen men and women were sold for an average price of about \$30; so that it is actually ten times cheaper to buy slaves under the present laws of the South than it was formerly to purchase them in open market. We observe that Judge Magruder, the author of these outrages, has been arrested by United States authorities, and held to answer for violating the whole spirit and essence of the Civil Rights bill both in this act and in refusing to admit negro testimony into the courts. It is important that his case, which shows a shameful contempt of opinion worse offense; and though Judge Magruder may shelter himself in an obsolete code, it would be a pity to lose the salutary lesson which his due punishment would be to judicial task-The long abstract which we print to-day of the masters further South. We hope that his conviction may fully satisfy justice; but falling this, we trust it may serve for a warning that the Judge who dares again attempt the crime of selling a fellowman, and a fellow-citizen, will do it at his peril.

WHAT SOUTHERN LOYALISTS THINK.

The Southern Republican Association, of which Thomas J. Durant is President, Daniel H. Bingkam South a member, has adopted a series of resolutions among the volunteers we know, but there were many and a memorial, which have been presented to Conothers to whom a fire was but an occasion of sport, gress. The Reconstruction Committee, to which they prejudices respected if not approved. Civility requires were referred, will seriously consider the prin

The resolutions claim that, after the surren der of the Rebel States, their population advantages of one system equally belong to the other. passed under the control of the President only in his character of commander-in-chief, and that Engineer to the private, is paid for his work, and in this capacity he had the power to control them and obliged to do it. For neglect of duty, drunkenness, maintain order until the will of Congress could be asserted, but no longer. They declare that, in authorizing a portion of the people to frame new Constitutions, the President transcended his powers, and that the Governments thus created are illegal. Upon these grounds Congress is called upon to set aside these spurious organizations, and establish others, in

which the following principles shall be embodied: "Admission to the right of suffrage and eligibility to office of all loyal citizens of the United States, of whatever race or color they may be. Exclusion, until relieved by Congress, from the right of suffrage, and from all offices of honor, trust, or profit, whether under the Government of the United States, or any Territorial, State, municipal, or other authority whatever, of all persons who held office under the Confederate Government, or any State or power or authority proclaimed, heretofore, by Congress or the Executive, in insurrection against the United States; whether said office was military or civil, or of whatever nature it may have been; and also of all persons who voted for the ordinances of Secession, or who adhered to the Rebellion and gave it aid and comfort."

reviews the Rebellion, the sufferings of the Union men in the South, and the effect of Mr. Johnson's policy. It shows that the men who began the Rebellion control the Southern States and fill all the offices: that the worst Rebels have been chosen as representatives in Congress; that the Civil Rights bill is disregarded, Union men and Freedmen murdered, as in New-Orleans, or socially and civilly proscribed; that the Constitutional Amendment has been defiantly rejected; in short, that Treason stands where it did in 1861, triumphant, and Loyalty lies prostrate, as in 1863. Our views of the policy now to be pursued do not in all respects agree with those above stated, but that does not prevent us from saying that this memorial is entitled to respectful consideration, as coming from men who are in a position to know the facts, and whose loyalty is beyond suspicion.

The report of the condition of the New-York Hospital for 1866, which we elsewhere print, shows that, as usual, the receipts of that valuable institution are much less than the expenses. The Governors of the Hospital will probably again petition the Legislature for a grant, asserting that in case of its refusal they will be obliged either to raise the price of board for patients, or to sell the hospital grounds, and build a new hospital up-town. We regret \$700,000. Another subject to which the attention of that this charity which for seventy years the Legislature should be directed is the storage of has aided the poor of the city should itself suffer from dangerous combustible material; there are 1,444 poverty. Yet we think that as the grounds places in this city which the Department is obliged to of the hospital are valued at \$2,500,000, their sale would be of far more benefit to the city than any annual allowance from the Legislature. A hospital

provide ample income for the support of both. In the | than wit can delineate him. end it must come to this.

CALIFORNIA GROWING BRIGHT.

A few years ago agricultural writers spoke of the soil of California as being thin and easily exhausted. It was stated that the wheat crop had rapidly decreased, owing to the want of heat in the soil, and to poor farming. We understood that nothing could be raised there without irrigation, and that neither perk or beef would take salt. More than this, it was a country without natural grass, except a species of barr clover which only thrived in the wet eason. Flax, hemp, and cotton promised well, but when the wet season came the glue in their stalks was dissolved, and they sunk into a jelly.

Now we are bearing different accounts. The wheat crop this year is as good as in the early days. The new process of salting meat, recently discovered in Buffalo, will give the Californians provisions. It has been discovered that flax, if sown early, so that it can be harvested a month in advance of the usual time, will be a profitable crop, and we presume the same is the case with hemp. It is true that California is not so favorable to grass as the New-England States; but we hear of dairymen with many cows making money, and, in short, that the soil produces every variety of grass with more or less luxuriance. The State, in its capacities for fruit-growing, is con ceded to excel any other, and for silk culture it is unrivaled. One thing about California certainly is refreshing. One can live there far cheaper than in the States, and on a great variety of good food. This should be a great inducement to immigrants, for there are plenty of men here who pay as much to support their families a year as would buy a good farm in California.

Recently, we learn that a lake of borax has been discovered in California, and that it is producing largely. All the borax hitherto used in the world has been obtained from a lake in Thibet, in Asia (which is in the hands of an English monopoly), and some, though not much, from Northern Italy. The last California Farmer also speaks of the successful culture of the orange. The tree requires only a slight protection of canvas or loose bbards, and it yields remarkably fine fruit.

But another fruit recently introduced, or at least rought to notice, is justly attracting great attention, and such is its importance that it is of the greatest interest to the mining region, a territory nearly as vast as the whole of Europe. We refer to the olive, It has been proved beyond doubt that the olive flourishes in South California. When, in the course of destiny, we acquire the territory south of it, we shall have a large region every way fit for its cultivation. For several years it has been seen that it will be im possible to supply even the majority of our people with butter or other dairy products. The only substitute is the olive, and it is universally used by the people of all warm climates. When the olive shall be cultivated on the Pacific slope, the mountain and mining regions can be supplied with pure olive oil, which will take the place not only of butter, but of lard. Housekeepers well know how largely these items enter into their supplies.

We have spoken of the cultivation of the olive before. Let the people of the Gulf States emulate the enterprise of the Yankee Californians, who, after getting familiar with their strange land, are making the soil as valuable as their gold.

GIFTS AND GIVING.

The advertising columns of the newspapers just now afford, from day to day, an excellent remedy for synicism and misanthropy. This week, our main nercantile business is the buying and selling of giftsour main social employment, their presentation and reception. The young people who have not yet learned to philosophize, and the old who have learned how little philosophy is worth, are all taking or renewing that practical lesson of the value of human affection, which, once fairly learned, is the most inestimable of acquisitions. The art of giving wisely, and skilfully, and gracufully, is one for which we may be born with a genius, or it may be acquired by practice and good-natured experience. To receive a gift which gives us also a complete and unmitigated satisfaction, Secretary, and nearly every leading Unionist of the is to experience a complacent consciousness that our characters have been kindly observed, our tastes studied, our acquisitions duly estimated, and our that the tongue should proclaim an official vote of thanks, whether a gift be acceptable or otherwise; but nobody can counterfeit the gratitude which shines in the eyes, and there is a pleasure of manner which is beyond the smoothest Chesterfieldian art. All through the holidays we refresh our knowledge of comity, and burnish our rusty good will. Our annual festival-until we reach New-Year's Day.

which is of heathen institution-is mainly a Christian one, and its informing idea is that of Christian good will. Considering the dire influences of selfishness and passion, and the inevitable jealousies and ambitions which make social life a conflict, it is wonderful that men have been able to maintain toward each other such tolerable friendly relations. In spite of public and private bickerings, the traditional glories of var, the squabbles of politics, the selfishness of parental anxiety, the false notion of success, the hardening ambitions of the enterprising, the ignominy of material failure, the artificial arrangements which give triumph and defeat the appearance of mere good or bad luck, it is a consolatory fact that we are not always grasping each other's throats, that we are still capable of friendship and of well-bred intercourse, and that even these exceptional characters to whom the mass of maukind is hateful, save a warm corner in their souls for the individual. The world keeps amiable in spite of itself, and goes on believing in good faith and the possibility of virtue and self-sacrifice, manger the demonstrations of Hobbes, the selfish theories of Rochefoucauld, the tragic sneers of The memorial, in sustaining these positions, briefly Swift, and the monraful and musical waits of Byron. We soon enough find out how true it is that this is a world of sorrow and of wrong, and that he would be more than human who should always escape disappointment; but it is equally true that the majority of mankind finds no lack of compensations, and by a sure instinct continues to be gregarious. The solitaries and eremites are the exceptions. Cities grow, communities increase, the social relations are maintained; we find a pleasure in each other's company, and, following the humane theory of the common law, believe in each other's honesty until obliged by hard evidence to disbelieve. The world goes on cheerfully, leaving the cynic to split hairs and to mumble his low theories, as a dog gnaws a bone-to find self-gratification in virtue, selfadvancement in truth, self-complacency in charity, and self-esteem in the warm heart and helping hand. We wonder if it would be possible to explain to the

laughing and dancing circle round a Christmas tree, that "gratitude is a lively sense of benefits to come"whether children could be made to believe that for this toy or that book they are much obliged, because the present donation is evidence of another toy or book next year! The little creatures, in the simplicity of their natures, would be wiser than the whole Porch, Academy, and Lyceum, and would scout the notion as a rank heresy. And what is true of the receivers is true also of the givers. If the pleasure of giving is merely an agreeable consciousness of the power giving again, it is certainly a harmless and laudable form of self-gratification. Unquestionably, we are so constituted that we do experience a satisfaction in doing good; but if this be not of a kind totally distinct from the satisfaption of doing evil, then there is no such thing as good and no such thing as evil in the world-then wisdom is folly, and truth a lie,

ors a fund of \$2,000,000 to build a new hospital and and man more ridiculous than humor, more absurd

We are afraid that our readers, and particularly the

younger ones-we know that this week we have such, at least of the advertisements-will think us a little too abstract for the season; but at such a time as this. it is a satisfaction to unearth a wicked old error and to hunt it down. Home, never so bright as now, is from year's end to year's end the standing and ready refu tation of the neatest syllogisms of the snarlers Home!-it was the opinion of a well-known song writer that "there's no place like" it; and it is our opinion, and it is everybody's opinion, and it is espe cially the opinion of those who, whether through bachelorhood or bereavement, have no homes to love A lonesome man, about the 24th day of De cember, finds his sense of lonesomeness intensi fying; and whatever he may pretend, we may be sure that he feels it keenly, as he sees Paterfamiliago by with the anniversary bundles under his arm, thinking how the little eyes will open wider and wider as the strings of the packages are out, and the triumphs of the confectioner, the book-maker, and the toyman are revealed. All the discipline of the nursery is broken down! Shouts are permitted, screams are allowed, romping is taken out of the prohibitory code, jumping and running are consistent now with good manners, noise of all kinds, held yesterday to be a nuisance, has been transmogrified into a sort of social duty; and the boys and girls, in consideration of the undeniable fact that Christmas comes but once a year, may romp and roar at their own noisy will, and give loose reins to the innocent saturnalia. Soon nothing will remain but a pleasant memory of the merry-making; the dolls will be fractured, the books thumbed, the wooden soldiers invalided, and the dainty morsels devoured; nothing left but a memory Yet this may prove the most charming gift which the New Year brought with it, and the most lasting for when these brown locks have been silvered, and these fine spirits sobered by age, the pleasures of the present week, fresh and unforgotten, will mingle with the last thoughts of senility, and sweeten the destiny of inevitable decay.

his militia from the bushwhacking counties of Mis souri as soon as he can be assured that the political allies of the Rebel outlaws will not suffer the law to be overthrown and its ministers assailed. There has been a great outery from the chastised counties, but we believe that, on the whole, the militia have done a good work.

BY THE HORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Dec. 27 .- Ex-Gov. Boutwell delivered ecture in this city this evening upon the subject of "The estoration of the Union and its relation to business." In the tact he stated that the restoration of the Union was most im portant to the business community, and should be carefully con delered by them. He then clearly defined what was meant be mediate restoration which many urged impatiently; it mean the return to power of men who had been Rebels, and who were Rebels men who unquestionably seek the destruction of the Government. After showing by figures that Slavery had tended to prevent the growth of the population of the South and the development of its resources, he discussed the various plans offered for reconstruction. He condemns the President a lun, and also that which suggested only the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as simply a restoration of power to the Rebels and a return of the ancient order things. The plan proposed by many of admitting the State when they should adopt the Amendment and also a system of impurial restricted suffrage on a basis of education or property, was also objected to, as it would give to the Rebels motions to keep room the colored population education, and thus push them from the ballot how. The only plan that would be just, he helt, was the adoption of the Amendment in addition to a law of Universal Suffrage.

> NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION OF CONGRESSMAN.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 27 .- The Republican Convention ominate a candidate for Congress in the 1st District me nominate a candidate for Congress in the 1st District melhere to-day. Every delegate was present, and no little excitement pervaded the meeting. Charles H. Bellof Exeter
presided. Three balfotings were held, the latter resolving
as follows: Ela, 194; Wheeler, 119; Marston, 2; Rollins,
2. Ela was nominated by 1 majority. The nomination
was made unanimous by the Convention. Mr. Ela nocepted the nomination in an able speech.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. HARRISBURG, Dec. 27,-A number of Senators and Representatives have arrived, preparatory to the opening of the Legislature. The Hon, Benjamin Harris Browster of Philadelphia has been appointed Attorney-General by Gov. Geary. Mr. Brewster is well and favorably known as one of the best lawyers in the State, and his appointment will give satisfaction to all. Col. Frank Jorian has been appointed Secretary of State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed Paymaster in the army by Gen. Cameron. During the late campaign he was the efficient Chairman of the State Centrel Committee.

SOUTHERN STATES. TENNESSEE. THE COLLISION BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN

AT NASHVILLE.

BY TRINGPAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—The trial of the alleged murderers of soldiers on Christmas night has been proceeding al of soldiers on Christmas night has been proceeding all day before Bench Magistrates, and will occupy all to morrow. The testimony so far is very conflicting as to who fired shots, and none of the parties on trial can be convicted on the evidence as far as developed. It is definitely ascertained in proof that the affray originated in soldiers cheering for the Union and Lincoln, while the policemen off duty cheered for Jeff. Davis. Feelings of intense bitterness exist between the soldiers and policemen, which threaten bloody consequences on the first substantial provocation. The commanding officers participate in the feelings of the soldiers.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—For sometime past many a
of houses in Western and Eastern cities have beer
ing goods by sample for representation. To-nigh
Common Council passed an act providing that all as ing shall first pay \$300 for an give bonds in the sum of \$5,000, with two securities living in Davidson County, conditioned on making accurate monthly exhibit to the Recorder of Sales and payment thereon of a tax of one per cent.

MISSOURI

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PRAUDULENT VOTING IN CALLOWAY COUNTY.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 27 .- The State Canvassers have rejected the vote of Calloway County because of the palpable viola-tion of the requirements of the Registry law. The Registering Office testifies to glaring frauds on the part of the Rebels. The certificate was awarded to Anderson. The Missouri Delegation stands: Radicals, 8; Consetrative, I.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MILITIA PROM LAFAYETTE COUNTY. St. Louis, Dec. 27 .- Gov. Fletcher promises to with-

draw the militia from Lexington, provided the citizens will guarantee to execute the laws against bushwhackers. Leading citizens profess a willingness to do this. The Pacific Railroad is haulting ten exclude of from each day for the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad beyond Fort Riley. The weather is very cold. COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE SUSPENDED.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—The collection of Internal Revenue for Lafayette, Jackson and the adjoining Counties has been suspended, and the collector is a fugitive in St. Louis, in consequence of the troubles in that region.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The Legislature of this State neets on Wednesday next. It is understood that an efmeets on Wednesday next. It is understood that an effort will be made to declare the last election for Mayor and City Council illegal and void, said election having been held under the registration lists of 1865, to the exclusion of those registered last Fall. It is also expected that a bill will be introduced looking to the declaration of a general amnesty, by which all those disenfranchised under the provisions of the State Countingtion, for sympathy with or participation in the Rebellion, will be restored to

with or participation in the Rebellion, will be restored to all their former positical right.

There is little doubt but that the National Constitutional Amendment will be rejected. But it is believed that many of the more obnoxious features of the code with reference to colored people will be repealed, and the opinion has been expressed that there will be found a majority in the Legislature in favor of the admission of negro testing.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER'S PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM Mr. Halpin has recently finished his ougraving from Mr. Carpenter's portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the original sketch for the head of the President in his large picture of the Emancipation Proclamation. The publishers of this engraving in their circular print

FINE ARTS.

letters from the immediate family of Mr. Lincoln, from his widow, and eldest son, from persons connected with him in early life and in his latter days, from men whose official position brought them into daily intercourse with him, and from those whose friendship make them sharp judges of the claims of

friendship make them sharp judges of the claims of any portrait, and all these letters speak with one voice of approval, declaring the portrait is an excellent one, and that whoever sees it sees Mr. Lincoln.

Such a weight of testimony as is adduced in favor of this portrait ought to have great influence with the public, and go far toward establishing Mr. Carpenter's picture as at least one of those on which posterity must rely in forming its judgment how Mr. Lincoln looked. For our part, we accept it with gratitude: and we hasten to express our pleasure that the original sketch is secured by Mr. Haipin's careful and faithful engraving from the danger of destruction and faithful engraving from the danger of destruction by flood or fire.

It is not to be denied that he who offers the world

a portrait of Lincoln offers a gift that must be scruti-nized with severity proportioned to the desire which the world has to secure, some how, a true picture of that great man. There is hardly a public man of whom it is not desirable to have a true picture, not merely for the gratification of a fugitive interest or passing curiosity, but because a good portrait en-ables us to understand the character of the man, and to form a judgment of him independent of cotempo-rary record. But, of course, there is a vast difference between the value we attach and that which posterity will attach to the portrait of any merely scheming will attach to the portrait of any merely scheming politician, no matter how mischievous or dangerous he may have been, and that which will be felt to belong to the true effigies of a good and true man like Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Jones, then—whoever offers us a portrait of such a man, one looked upon with warm feelings, mixed of reverence and love, the contract of such a man, and looked upon with warm feelings, mixed of reverence and love,

by thousands of men and women in America—must expect to have his work examined with eyes eager to find out certainly if it be true. And it can hardly be hoped that we shall have the good fortune to secure one portrait of Lincoln which will gather all suffrages, and stand the one representative of the man—such as we have in the case of Washington. The truth is that Mr. Lincoln's face was so mobile, so sure a reflex of his mood, and his temper had so wide a range, that it is not to be wondered at the portraits differ so.

Some will prefer Mr. Marshall's, even knowing that it was not taken from life, but made up from photographs; and some will accept Mr. Carpenter's, which was taken from life under the most favorable circumstances, and which meets the approval of those best fitted to judge. Others will accept meither, but will choose from the multitude of photographs the one that best answers the notion they have formed of the man. y thousands of men and women in America-must

the man.

For ourselves, we cannot separate Mr. Lincoln in our minds from the time in which he lived, nor think of him except as a man who, having mental and spiritual organization of extreme delicacy and sensitiveness, was called to bear a load of care, responsibility. the man. and anxiety, that must have left a deep and indelible mark upon his face. There are men who could have borne all that he had to bear and never showed it in face or mind. There are men who have had nearly all to think, to do, and to suffer that fell to him, who all to think, to do, and to suffer that tell to him, who have lived more than his years in the world, more than his years in public life, who have been in the thick of the fight, and have dealt and suffered grievous blows, whose experience is a part of their country's history, and who yet seem to have gained no seriousness, no diguity, no weight from all that he healther. They are men with gutta-nercha minds no seriousness, no dignity, no weight from all that has befallen. They are men with gutta-percha minds and faces, which fate can pull all ways, with grief and joy, with sin and sorrow and disappointment, but which can at last, by a few dexterous pinches, be brought back to their original vacuity. There are such men with such faces, but Mr. Lincoln's was not one of them, and time left all his bitter dealings with him written on that scarred and weather-beaten visage. And this record the true portrait of

beaten visage. And this record the true portrait of Mr. Lincoln must have, or miss the final verdict of acceptance. People do not want a "nice" portrait, nor a "handsome" portrait, nor an "ideal" portrait. They want to say, this is the man who suffered and nor a "handsome" portrait, nor an "ideal" portrait. They want to say, this is the man who suffered and died in our cause. Let flatterers stand aside, and squeamish people. Show us the grim features, the shaggy head, the beetling brow, the big nose, the great mouth. What do we care for his homeliness? His soul transfigures this scarred and craggy face as sunset strikes against a mountain side, and changes rugged cliff, and black ravine, and darkest wood into golden or row cloud. And this is the fault of Mr. rugged cliff, and black ravine, and darkest wood into golden or resy cloud. And this is the fault of Mr. Carpenter's picture, which will make itself felt to us and to many in spite of its literal accuary. It seems to us to lack emotion, to lack character. Here is the man as he was, perhaps, before herntered on the path that fate had so thickly sown for him with care and peril, when his mind was free, when experience was ripening, while life was bright. But of what he was atterward, this picture says but little; it lacks imagination, it fails of the deeper experience, and opens no clue to those who would study the character of Mr.

THE DRAMA.

Lincoln during his greatest days.

RISTORI AT THE FRENCH THEATER

Madame Ristori reappeared at the French Theater in this city on Wednesday evening. The play was "Elizabeth," and the house was crewded. Madame Ristori's personation of England's greatest queen requires no word of praise. Its power and pathos were again fully realized on this occasion, and the great actress was warmly applauded. To-night Madagne Ristori will enact Deborah, in an Italian version of Mosenthal's German play. The American adaptation of this piece is well known to the ator-goors, as "Loah, The Foraken." It is also inseparably associated with the name of Miss Bateman. Madame Ristori will, doubtless, leave us a new association with the familiar figure of the wronged and suffering Jewess. She plays Deborah to night for the first time in this city; and her appearance in a new part cannot fall to attract a multitude of spectators. To-morrow, at a Matinec, she will play Medeo, and on Monday will appear as Mary Stuart. On Thursday evening of next week Madame Ristori will make her last appearance in Brooklyn, in the last-mentioned character. Two new pieces—new here, that is—are, meanwhile, in preparation at the French Theater. beth," and the house was crowded. Madame Ristori's

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. Edwin Booth will make his last appearance in Brooklyn, this evening, at the Academy. The play will be "Hamlet." The mournful and picturesque Prince was always much admired in Brooklyn; and we dare say he will attract a large audience to-night.

MR. VOUSDEN.

No performance was given last evening by Mr. Valentine Vousden, Clinton Hall being wanted by its proprietors for another purpose; but the Polynational Mimic resumes operations to-night, and we heartily wish him a good andience. Mr. Yousden is "large in mirth," and contributes to the merriment of all who hear him.

EROADWAY THEATER.

It is announced that the remaining nights of this week It is announced that the remaining nights of this week will be the last of Solon Shingle. Mr. Owens is to pappear on Mouday in a new piece—entitled "Chloroform; or, New-York in 1967"—and also to play Butterby, in "Viotims." A Matinée will be given on Saturday. "The Live Indian is presented, as an afterpiece to "Solon Shingle." It is scarcely possible to say anything new of the acting of Mr. Owens in either of these well-known plays. We do not incline to attempt the task. His Solon Shingle is one of the most perfect pieces of characterization known to the stage, in our day—albeit the picture is drawn from a low plane of life—and no student of the drama should neglect to see it.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Samuel R. Curtis, of whose sudden death we have intelligence by telegraph, and who performed a distinguished part during our late civil war, was born on the 3d of February, 1807. He entered the Military Academy from New-York in 1827, and after completing his studies received the appointment of brevet Second Lieutenant in the 7th infantry, in which he served till June, 1832, when he resigned. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but leaving that profession he devoted himself to engineering. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was successively Governor of Matamores, Camargo, Monterey and Saltillo. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, but finally settled in leva, for the 1st District of which State he was elected a representative in Congress in 1856, and again in 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the war he was supenited Brigadies-General of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at St. Louis, but was shortly after made commander of the army destined to operate against the Confederates in South-Western Missouri and Arkansas, and which, under his teadership, fought and won the important battle of Pea Ridge. For this victory he was promoted to be a Major-General, and was subsequently appointed Commander of the Department of "Ramsas and the Torritories," and of the Department of the North-West. Upon receiving the appointment of Railroad Commissioner of the Pacific Railroad, he was mustered out of his rank as Major-General of Volunteers. In Congress he was a secally abherent of the Republican party, and especially identified himself with the advocacy of the project of constructing a railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF GEN. SHERMAN'S STAFF. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27,—Col. Sawyer, Adjutant-General on Gen. Sherman's staff, died last night at the Lindel Hotel.

mony.

The angrossing subject of interest connected with the meeting of the Legislature is the election of a United States cenator in place of Senstor Creavell, whose term oxpires on the 4th of March.

Gov. Fletcher shows every disposition to withdraw POLITICAL. MR. BOUTWELL ON RECONSTRUCTION.